

DECLARATION in accordance with 37 CFR 1.132

I, the undersigned Yariv Siman-Tov, DVM, a citizen of Israel residing in Israel hereby declare as follows:

1) I hold a D.V.M. degree from Parma University. I am currently employed as the Head of the Pre-Clinical Research Unit of Assaf Harofeh Medical Center Zriffin, Israel.

2) In August 2005, Hawk Medical perform a preclinical experiment at Assaf Harofeh Medical Center under my supervision as the Head of the pre-clinical research unit of Assaf Harofeh Medical Center, according to the guidelines of the local committee for animal experiments. The experiment took place at the Research and Development Department of Assaf Harofeh Medical Center.

The purpose of the of the experiment, as it was presented to me by the company, was to test the safety and efficacy of a new approach developed by Hawk Medical Technologies Ltd. for the removal of tattoo pigments. The treatment consists of three elements: a machine, 100 cc of 5% Salicylic acid, and absorption bandage containing a paste comprised of 50% NaCl with 50% KY jell.

3) The experiment is described now in more detail with the aid of the figures attached:

- a) For the purpose of the experiment, 27 squares of 1sq cm each (see fig. #1) were tattooed by the company's personnel on each side of a pig (5 pigs participated). The company allowed the tattoo to become established in the animal skin for a period of three months prior to the commencement of the tattoo removal process.
- b) The following steps, which the company claims will give the ideal result of tattoo removal in a single treatment were carried out according to the company's instructions: (i) the Eraser machine (see Fig. #2) was used for puncturing the tattooed area of each of the 27 squares; (ii) 5% Salicylic acid liquid was sprayed during specific timing for washing the needles upon each up stroke of the needles for each of the 27 squares; and (iii) an absorption pad was applied on the working area for 30 minutes.
- c) In step (iii) 9 of the squares were treated as a control and 18 squares were treated using the unique active absorption pad developed by Hawk Medical. The absorption pads used on the control squares were off-the-shelf gauze pads manufactured by Nissan Medical Industries, Ltd (Tel Aviv, Israel). The pads used

on the treatment squares were made by spreading a granular paste comprised of 50% table salt and 50% KY jell on the same type of pad used as a control.

- d) The experiment was carried out by using exactly the same machine, materials, and procedure for each of the 27 tattooed squares with the exception that the granular paste was added to the pads of the 18 treatment squares.

4) Observations

a) Although the paste of KY jell and table salt caused great discomfort to the animals and an itching sensation could be clearly demonstrated by the pig's restless behavior after the KY and salt pads were applied, we could clearly see substantial quantities of tattoo pigment on the KY and salt pads, which were not noticed on any of the control pads. In addition, the working area treated using a mixture of 50% NaCl with 50% KY jell pads demonstrated significant higher efficiency of pigment eradication compared to the working area on which the control pads were applied (see fig. #3).

b) Four weeks after the tattoo removal treatment, I clearly noticed that while the area treated using the company's unique absorption pad showed absolute total pigment removal and healed skin, the areas treated using the control pads had most of the pigment still intact although the colors were less bright and slightly faded (see fig. #4).

5) In conclusion, it is obvious, in my opinion and based on my previous experience, that despite the irritating sensation which has been noticed during the pre clinical tests using Hawk Medical Technologies, the active absorbing pad used after the puncturing treatment with the needle is a necessary integral part of the procedure. The addition of the granular paste to the pad proved to have clearly and significantly enhanced and improved the final tattoo removal results.

6) The name and signature below are my name and signature.

This —26 of August, 2008

(signature) Y. Siman-Tov, DVM

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Yariv Siman-Tov', written in a cursive style.

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I, the undersigned Yariv Siman-Tov, DVM, a citizen of Israel residing in Israel hereby declare as follows:

1) I hold a D.V.M. degree from Parma University. I am currently employed as the Head of the Pre-Clinical Research Unit of Assaf Harofeh Medical Center Zriffin, Israel.

2) On June 19, 2008, Hawk Medical performed an experiment in the Nephrology Laboratory of Assaf Harofeh Medical Center under my supervision. The main objective of the test was to measure the effect of the addition of a granular paste, as used in Hawk Medical's method for tattoo removal, on the rate of absorption of a gauze pad.

3) In order to conduct the test the following items were used:

- a) Off the shelf gauze pads manufactured by Nissan Medical Industries, Ltd (Tel Aviv, Israel) were used as the control pads.
- b) A digital scale capable of measuring up to 2100 grams to the nearest 0.01 gram was used to carry out the weight measurements.
- c) A measuring cup and a metal membrane were used to simulate a skin surface. In all trials the measuring cup was filled with 398 grams of water so that the water covered the entire surface of the membrane.
- d) Test pads were made by applying a granular paste made of 6 grams NaCl (table salt) and 6 grams KY jell (manufactured by Johnson & Johnson) onto control pads.

4) The test was repeated twice in order to demonstrate the effect of the addition of the granular paste on the adsorption of the pad over two different time intervals.

A. 5 minute test - control pad

- i) Pad weight before test: 1.13 grams
- ii) Measuring cup weight (empty): 106 grams
- iii) Measuring cup filled with H₂O weight: 398 grams
- iv) Membrane weight: 29.2 grams
- v) The pad was placed on the membrane and pressed against the membrane by a 12 gram weight for 5 minutes
- vi) Pad weight after 5 min: 1.44 grams

B. 5 minute test - control pad + granular paste

- i) Pad weight before test: 13.17 grams

- ii) Measuring cup weight (empty): 106 grams
- iii) Measuring cup filled with H₂O weight: 398 grams
- iv) Membrane weight: 29.2 grams
- v) The pad was placed on the membrane and pressed against the membrane by a 12 gram weight for 5 minutes
- vi) Pad weight after 5 min: 16.75 grams

C. 5 minute test - Results

- i) Total adsorption for control pad after 5 min = 0.31 grams
- ii) Total adsorption for control pad + granular paste after 5 min=3.56grams
- iii) In 5 min the pad with the granular paste absorbed 11 times the amount of water absorbed by the control pad.

D. 10 minute test - control pad

- i) Pad weight before test: 1.13 grams
- ii) Measuring cup weight (empty): 106 grams
- iii) Measuring cup filled with H₂O weight: 398 grams
- iv) Membrane weight: 29.2 grams
- v) The pad was placed on the membrane and pressed against the membrane by a 12 gram weight for 10 minutes
- vi) Pad weight after 10 min: 1.5 grams

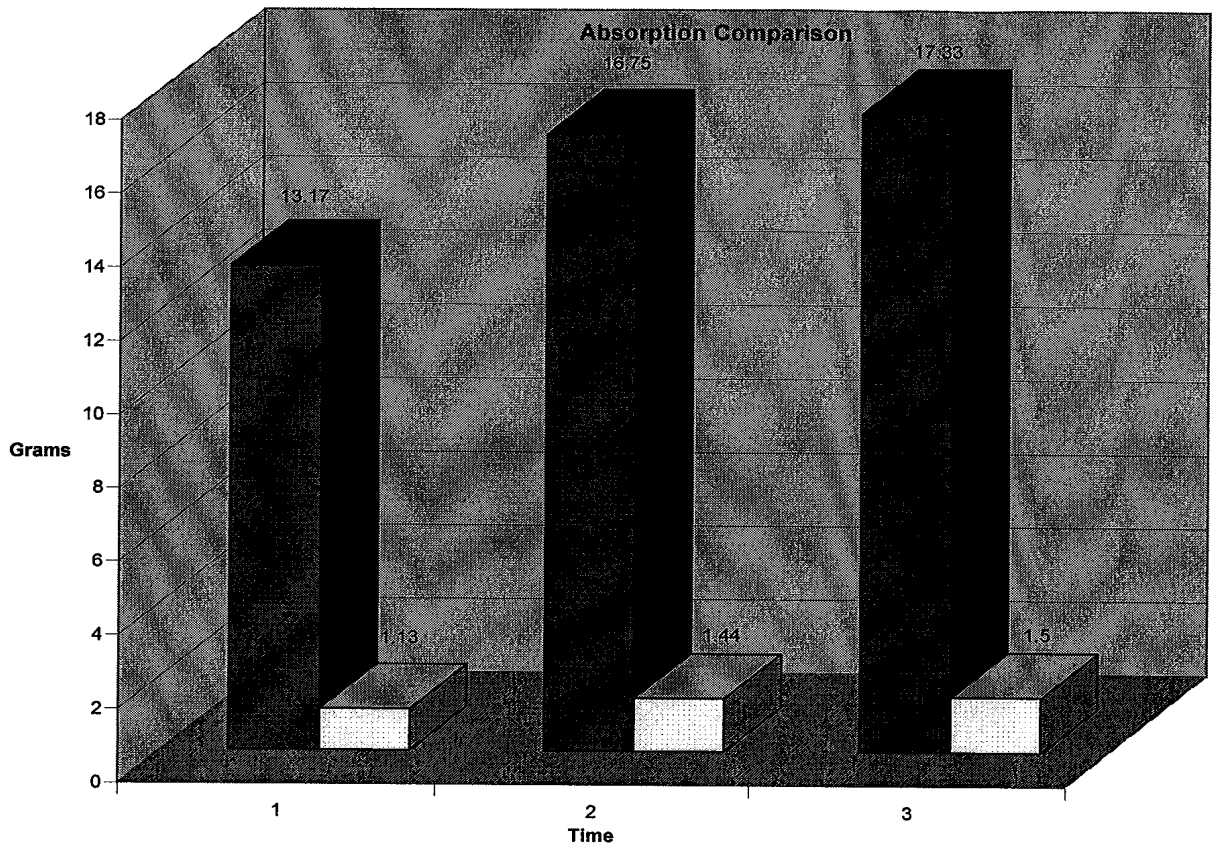
E. 10 minute test - control pad + granular paste

- i) Pad weight before test: 13.21 grams
- ii) Measuring cup weight (empty): 106 grams
- iii) Measuring cup filled with H₂O weight: 398 grams
- iv) Membrane weight: 29.2 grams
- v) The pad was placed on the membrane and pressed against the membrane by a 12 gram weight for 10 minutes
- vi) Pad weight after 10 min: 17.33 grams

F. 10 minute test - Results

- i) Total adsorption for regular pad after 10 min = 0.37 grams
- ii) Total adsorption for control pad + granular paste after 10 min=4.12 grams
- iii) In 10 min the pad with the granular paste absorbed 11 times the amount of water absorbed by the control pad.

G. The results of both trials are summarized in graphical form in the following figure. In the figure, the light colored columns represent the control pad and the dark columns the control pad with the addition of the granular paste, the vertical axis represents the mass of the pad, and on the horizontal axis the numbers 1, 2, and 3 represent 0, 5, and 10 minutes respectively.



5) Conclusion:

Following the absorption comparison study, it is clear that applying an absorption pad comprising the granular salt as proposed by Hawk Medical onto a surface will result in an accelerated absorption process as well as improve the absorption and liquid storage capabilities, i.e. the total amount of liquid absorbed, of an ordinary absorption pad. Using the Hawk "active absorption pad", i.e. the test pad used in the above experiment, would certainly prove to be advantageous in circumstances whereby one needs to optimize absorption capacity within a limited time frame.

7) The name and signature below are my name and signature.

This —26 of August, 2008.

(signature)

Y. Siman-Tov, DVM

Yariv Siman-Tov